

JPRS 79316

27 October 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2511



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

27 October 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2511

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

- Consultative Council Reviews Nation's Industrial Situation
(JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 13 Sep 81)..... 1

CAMEROON

- Low Debt Service, Oil Exports Contribute to Economic Success
(Philippe Decraene; LE MONDE, 18 Sep 81)..... 3

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Al-Sadat Praised in Condolence Messages to Egypt
(Bangui Domestic Service, 10 Oct 81)..... 5

CONGO

- Briefs
President Receives Romania's Homostean 6
Libyan Diplomatic Representation Approved 6

GUINEA

- Text of Law Instituting Regional Development Contribution
(HOROYA, 13-19 Sep 81)..... 7

- Briefs
Cooperation With Czechoslovakia 9
KOMSOMOL Delegation 9

GUINEA-BISSAU

- Hope Expressed for Recovery of Failing Enterprises
(NO PINTCHA, 5 Sep 81)..... 10

- ENAFRUTA Uncertain Future
Mixed Guinean-Algerian Fishing Company

Briefs

Official to Women's Congress	12
Youth Representative to Yugoslavia	12
ADF Financing	12
Message From Castro	12
Portuguese Banking Cooperation	13
Power Shortages	13

MADAGASCAR

Delegation of Soviet Deputies Visit Madagascar (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 11 Sep 81).....	14
Visit Comes to Conclusion	
Soviets Meet With Prime Minister	
Soviet Deputies Satisfied With Visit	
Joint Communique of KDTM-FJAR Published (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 17 Sep 81).....	19
MONIMA Holds Fifth Regional Conference (MADAGASCAR-MATIN, 7 Sep 81).....	21

MOZAMBIQUE

UNICEF Grant for Social Communications Centers (Albano Mendes; NOTICIAS, 15 Sep 81).....	24
Progressive Increase of Relations With Hungary (NOTICIAS, 13, 19 Sep 81).....	26
Mixed Commission Meeting	
Friendship Treaty Ratified	
GDR Cooperation in Creation of Local Correspondents Network (NOTICIAS, 15 Sep 81).....	28
Reader Complains About High Air Fares; Paper Replies (TEMPO, 4 Oct 81).....	29
DPRK Increases Assistance in Agriculture (NOTICIAS, 13 Sep 81).....	30
Briefs	
GDR Anniversary Celebration	32

NIGER

Minister Makes Tour To Evaluate Progress of Harvesting Campaign (Kailou Youssouf; LE SAHEL, 22 Sep 81).....	33
--	----

Three Canadian Draft Agreements Signed (LE SAHEL, 19-20 Sep 81).....	35
Briefs	
Tour of Country's Interior	36
DPRK Foreign Ministry Delegation Arrives	36
Kountche Receives DPRK, Libyan Ministers	36
SENEGAL	
Dishonesty of Businessmen, Shortcomings in Price Control Noted (Cherif Evalide Seye; LE SOLEIL, 12-13 Sep 81).....	37
Briefs	
Diouf Trip, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar	39
Arrested DP Members	39
SOUTH AFRICA	
African Leaders Warned; Bright Prospect Ahead Through Collaboration (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 18 Sep 81).....	40
Pointed Criticism of Visiting Liberalistic Minded Westerners (Otto Krause; DIE TRANSVALER, 11 Sep 81).....	41
Far Right Leader Assailed for Violent Statements (DIE BURGER, 25 Sep 81).....	44
Army Combat School Grounds Renamed After P.W. Botha (DIE BURGER, 26 Sep 81).....	45
Briefs	
Armed Forces, Other Expenditures	46
TANZANIA	
Briefs	
Bakari's Inspection Tour	47
UGANDA	
Briefs	
Terrorism Incidents, Measures	48
UPPER VOLTA	
Unions Appear To Challenge Zerbo (WEST AFRICA, 14 Sep 81).....	49

Briefs**Rail Break-up**

51

ZAIRE**New Position, Recall of Retiree Mark Military Personnel Changes
(AFRIQUE DEFENSE, Sep 81).....** 52**Briefs****Information on Brigade**

53

Paracommandos in Central Africa

53

Agreement With Romania

53

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL REVIEWS NATION'S INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by E. D.]

[Text] (...) "Plan that which is always based on an overall perspective. That which does not retreat within its shell, that which tries to ascertain first of all what is most important for our people, for this or that province, or region; so that one sector or another may have the necessary means to produce or cause to produce the essential goods required by our people. After all, your document is clear on this subject; it is realistic. It is so realistic that it shows with militant courage all the causes of the strangulation which is limiting and impeding any increase in production and productivity."

This passage quoted from Pedro Pacavira secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for the productive sector, makes it quite clear that the results achieved by the participants to the Fourth Consultative Council of the Ministry of Industry, held for 2 days on the premises of the CUCA factory in Luanda, were satisfactory.

The final conclusions reached at the meeting indicate some of the causes which prevented the accomplishment of the announced plans. In fact, those conclusions emphasize that, in the industrial sector, production stagnation and difficulties in obtaining certain supplies were caused by the fact that domestic sources of raw materials of agricultural origin were almost totally lacking; a similar situation prevailed in the supply of imported raw materials.

With regard to light industry, the participants concluded that there was a slight increase in production whereas, in heavy industry, most of the problems are of a structural nature which can be overcome with new investments some of which are already underway; it should also be pointed out that considerable progress has been made in this sector by companies which produce transportation equipment and by new and correct perspectives in the development of the steel, foundry and naval reconstruction sectors.

In the mining industry and with regard to the production plan for 1982, the participants concluded that certain sectors, such as phosphates and iron, are now getting started with industrial exploitation scheduled for next year. With a bit of

effort, they concluded, it should be possible to achieve the goals set by the First Extraordinary Party Congress in the production of diamonds, ornamental stone and crystalline quartz.

In addition, the participants ascertained that the main reasons for not achieving the goals set by the First Extraordinary Party Congress could be summed up in lack of knowledge of the real material and human capabilities available when the proposals were submitted to the congress, severe restrictions brought about by short supply of raw materials and equipment and limited appeal to international technical cooperation; limitations in the water and power supply systems and in transportation; the gradual deterioration of equipment; inadequate social conditions for the workers; lack of incentives to inspire technicians and other skilled workers; and inadequate system for penalizing poor workmanship and praising good productivity.

Pedro Pacavira's Speech

The secretary of the Central Committee for the productive sector said that "the results of this consultative council do, in fact, indicate a desire to work in an organized and disciplined manner in keeping with the annual plans and in conformance with the recommendations of our congress but that we must, of necessity, foresee all the factors of a conjunctural nature.

"With regard to the new plan," he said, "our comrades were careful to reflect on what was planned for 1981. Therefore, the new plan underwent substantial revision inasmuch as the results of the present plan have not been very good; with the new plan, in addition to correcting the deficiencies already mentioned (the BRI's, port congestion, inadequate water and power systems), we shall have to insist on greater labor discipline, a better and more rational use of budget ceilings and better control over production workers and their assignment to jobs compatible with their capabilities."

After pointing out that certain products in short domestic supply are appearing on the black market, Pedro Pacavira concluded by stressing "that we need to replace words with action, proposed plans with their realization and ideas with reality."

8568
CSO: 4728/6

CAMEROON

LOW DEBT SERVICE, OIL EXPORTS CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC SUCCESS

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Article by Philippe Decraene: "Economic Achievements and Oil Receipts Should Favor Success for the Fifth Plan"]

[Text] Yaounde--Oil production of 4 million tons projected for 1981 and reserves already estimated at 85 million, reserves of natural gas estimated at several hundred billion cubic meters (production has not yet begun): these are the powerful key assets of the Cameroonian economy. Cameroon, which has considerable hydroelectric reserves, many of which have only partially been exploited, is not having energy problems, unlike the great majority of black African states.

Despite spillover from the oil manna (the nation only needs about one million tons per year), people here are not only resisting the temptation to yield to arrogance--they are not even publicly addressing the question. The reasons given in Yaounde to explain this modesty are diverse: "President Ahidjo does not want to see happen here what happened in Nigeria--people deserting the fields and expecting miracles. In Nigeria, production of groundnuts and cacao declined substantially as oil exports climbed," we were told by a young Douala banker. The minister of economic and financial affairs, Youssouha Daouda, told us: "We are finishing our 4th [5-year] plan and we are going into a unique phase. The objective the government initially established of doubling per capita income within 20 years was attained 4 years earlier than anticipated. In preparation for the 5th plan, we have prepared a summary report of the last two decades and drawn some lessons from the experience thus gained. We intend now both to stimulate agricultural production, already large enough to enable us to export foodstuffs to Nigeria, Gabon, and Chad, improve the village communities in order to more effectively restructure the rural sector, take into account the high (about 2.4 percent) rate of demographic growth, and encourage the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises."

These modest ideas notwithstanding, schemes of much greater scope are also contemplated. Thus, taking advantage of the recent discovery of oil and natural gas, Cameroonian leaders are looking at the possibility of developing the entire southeast portion of their country, which borders on Equatorial Guinea and Gabon: a gas liquefaction plant at Kribi, construction of which would require

Fr CFA 300 billion in investment, or the equivalent of the entire current national budget, a methane terminal, a deep-water port intended to complete the estuary port of Douala: such are some of the ideas presently under study. All this should make possible the exploitation of an immense forest zone, the exploitation of iron deposits in the hinterland, the establishment of small industries along the road artery linking Kribi to the capital and, ultimately, an end to the Central African Republic's isolation, by means of a railroad linking the Atlantic Ocean with the town of Nola, in that country.

Doubtless, the Kribi region will have to wait several years before experts and planners have mobilized the considerable investment required to bring it into the modern world. But even now there are many things of which Mr Ahidjo can be proud: there is a great deal of agricultural production: 210,000 tons of cacao and 120,000 tons of coffee were exported in 1980; add to that 300,000 tons of wood; in the northern part of the country, the yield in cotton (1.5 tons per hectare) is higher than in the United States or Sudan; the debt service on external debt is ridiculously low and remains one of the lowest on the continent, since it is scarcely 8 percent of the budget and amounts to only 8.2 percent of export earnings.

This explains why for 2 years now delegations from foreign countries have been streaming into Douala, the economic capital of the country, and Yaounde. Officials, bankers, businessmen are showing continually growing interest in Cameroon. The French are not lagging behind, but already increasing numbers of Americans are being seen. Until 1979, France was the biggest customer and foremost supplier of the country, but since 1980, it has fallen into second place behind the United States, which buys most of Cameroon's oil production. From 5 percent in 1978, the U.S. share of Cameroonian exports climbed to 26 percent in 1980. During his visit to Paris, Ahidjo was to explain to his French interlocutors-- were it only to interest them in the proposed exploitation of his country's natural gas--that Cameroonian production might be useful for France if the latter is trying to reduce its excessive dependence on Algeria and the Soviet Union in this domain.

9516
CSO: 4719/423

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AL-SADAT PRAISED IN CONDOLENCE MESSAGES TO EGYPT

AB100824 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Africa was terribly moved by the death of Egypt of His Excellency Anwar al-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, a sister country which has always maintained cordial and friendly relations of cooperation with the CAR. The Chairman of the Military Committee of National Redress [CMRN] paid him a particularly glowing tribute in two messages, one addressed to the Egyptian ambassador to the CAR and the other to Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

In the messages, Gen Andre Kolingba expresses his deep consternation and emotion at the announcement of the assassination of President al-Sadat, who died with his boots on. The chairman of the CMRN also notes President al-Sadat's efforts to restore to Egypt its real independence and the peace necessary for its reconstruction. The CMRN chairman, who led members of the committee to the Egyptian Embassy in Bangui, signed the book of condolence. It will also be remembered that on the occasion of the death of President al-Sadat, a national day of mourning was decreed last Wednesday throughout the country.

According to that decree, the CAR has to be represented at the burial ceremony in Egypt. The head of state therefore sent an important delegation which left Bangui on the night of Thursday, 8 October 1981. The delegation is composed of Brig Xavier-Sylvester Yangongo, minister of public service, works and social security; Capt (Paul Dimassi), secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Victor Zawouey, deputy secretary general of state protocol. The delegation will attend the funeral of President Anwar al-Sadat in Cairo today.

CSO: 4719/100

CONGO

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ROMANIA'S HOMOSTEAN--Brazzaville, 8 Oct (AGERPRES)--George Homostean, member of the CCC of the RCP, minister of interior, now on an official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo, was received by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, prime minister. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and the president of the People's Republic of the Congo. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples on the basis of the talks and understandings reached at summit level, the joint will being expressed to further develop the good Romanian-Congolese relations. [Text] [AU102050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 10 Oct 81]

LIBYAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION APPROVED--Brazzaville, 15 Oct (AFP)--The Congolese ministerial council, which met on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the head of state, Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has approved the establishment of a Libyan Arab Jamahiriya diplomatic representation in the Congo. This was announced by Comdr Florence Tsiba, the minister of information and the government's spokesman. The council also examined the preparatory documents for the great Franco-Congolese joint commission and has accepted two draft decrees authorizing the French National ELF Aquitaine Company [SNEA] to carry out mining operations in the country. The first decree authorizes the SNEA to prospect for and exploit liquid, solid or gaseous hydrocarbon deposits over all the Congolese national territory with the exception of zones already applied for. The second concerns a similar authorization for prospecting for uranium. [Text] [AB151511 Paris AFP in French 1317 GMT 15 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/100

TEXT OF LAW INSTITUTING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION

Conakry HOROYA in French 13-19 Sep 81 p 17

[Excerpts] People's National Assembly

Law No 011/APN/CP/81 Instituting a Contribution
for Regional Development

The People's National Assembly,

Considering articles 7, 9, 14 and 15 of the constitution;

following a deliberation of them;

adopts the following law:

Art. 1 - A contribution for regional development is instituted in each administrative region.

Applicable categories

Art. 2 - All persons between the ages of 14 and 60 residing in the administrative region on 1 January of the year of the imposition of the contribution and those whose residence was ascertained after 1 January must pay the contribution for regional development.

It is due no more than once a year in the place of customary residence.

Exemptions

Art. 3 - The following categories are exempted from the contribution:

1) Indigents

Persons considered indigent are those without resources either because of illness or because they are unable to work;

2) Persons over 60 years of age;

3) Children under 14 years of age;

4) Pupils and students.

Art. 4 - The contribution has been set at 230 sylis will go to the arrondissements and 30 sylis to the region for the development of its infrastructures and its equipment.

Purposes of the contribution

Art. 8 - The contribution to regional development will be devoted to the following sectors:

--rural development;

--reforestation;

--roads;

--education and health infrastructures and equipment;

--administrative and housing infrastructures (offices, residences, housing, markets, etc.)

Art. 9 - Every year the regional council of the revolution (CRR) will prepare an investment program to be carried out and will control its implementation.

Art. 11 - The present law will be registered and published in the official government gazette.

Conakry 13 May 1981

The president of the People's National Assembly

Damantang Camara

CSO: 4719/99

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Guinea and Czechoslovakia will cooperate in the cultural field for the period 1981-1983 through a cultural program in the education, arts and culture, health, information, youth and sports sectors. In the field of teaching and sciences, the two governments encourage and support scientific research and have expressed their willingness to exchange scientific researchers. In order to make this cultural cooperation more meaningful, the Czech government will offer every year a number of graduate study grants, while both parties will exchange documents and educational materials. In the arts and culture sector, an exchange of personalities in the fields of music, literature, archeology and library sciences is envisaged. The two parties will exchange information material on plastic arts, the protection of historical monuments and environmental protection. In the field of health, Guinea and Czechoslovakia will intensify their cooperation in observance of the WHO slogan "Health for everyone in the year 2000." In the information sector, relations will bear on direct cooperation between cinematographic services, television entities and the press agencies of the two countries. The agreement was signed on 3 August 1981 by comrade Mamadi Keita, member of the national political bureau and minister of higher education and His Excellency Michal Kollar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

[Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French 13-19 Sep 81 p 43]

KOMSOMOL DELEGATION--The JRDA (Youth of the African Democratic Revolution) and the KOMSOMOL, which have maintained close relations since 1962, took one more step in strengthening these relations of friendship and cooperation by organizing in our country the ninth friendship week between the two youth organizations from 13 to 20 September 1981. The KOMSOMOL delegation which arrived in our country on 13 September included 22 members and was headed by comrade Alevtina Fedelova, secretary of the KOMSOMOL central committee and first secretary general of the pioneers' organization. It was welcomed at the Conakry Gbessia airport by comrades Oumar Diarso and Thierno Seydou Dieng, assistant secretary general in charge of foreign relations and secretary of arts and sports of the JRDA respectively. The KOMSOMOL delegation visited the Kindia, Mamou, Dalaba, Pita and Labe federations. It expressed its satisfaction about meeting with the dynamic Guinean youth and affirmed its desire to cooperate and broaden relations of friendship with the JRDA. The Soviet delegation left Conakry for Moscow on Sunday. [Excerpts] [Conakry HOROYA in French 27-30 Sep 81 p 39]

HOPE EXPRESSED FOR RECOVERY OF FAILING ENTERPRISES

ENAFRUTA Uncertain Future

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ENAFRUTA [National Fruit Company], fruit marketing company, is now undergoing a period of uncertainty. Its future continues to be an unknown to the workers who are not being used to their full capacity and who are supporting the recovery of the firm in profitable ways; in their opinion, this would benefit not only the state but also the personnel whose wages are at present being assured by credit granted by the Ministry of Defense.

Paralyzed after the events of 14 November as a result of discrepancies in the use of the Marketing Fund for which it was audited, the firm aroused the attention of the government which initiated an inquiry as to its viability.

According to information given our newspaper by the firm's present manager, the results were encouraging and indicated good possibilities for recovery.

To carry out the project, ENAFRUTA would use its present facilities and equipment--namely, its buildings, vehicles and refrigeration room; it would also go ahead with the project for producing manioc flour and try to capture the international market which is greatly interested in our products, thus obtaining foreign currency for our country.

Mixed Guinean-Algerian Fishing Company

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 5 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] The Board of Directors of GUILALP (Mixed Guinean-Algerian Fishing Company) will meet in Bissau in the second half of this month to consider the relaunching of the firm. The procedures for relaunching the firm will be the principal item on the agenda, Comrade Domingos Correia, GUILALP's executive officer, told our newspaper.

Correia also told us that the work sessions will begin on 15 September in Bissau and not in Algiers as formerly agreed by the two authorities involved; Guinea will also be represented by Comrade Antonio Cabral, executive officer of the National Bank, and Comrade Jacinto da Silva, economist from the Ministry of Finance.

According to the same source, the work sessions will last 1 week and will culminate in definite action aimed at starting up the firm along new lines inasmuch as its activities have been paralyzed for about 2 years.

From what our newspaper was able to learn, the new policy calls for the sale of the seven vessels which make up the fishing fleet and the chartering of vessels under GUIALP's management for 30 days on the high seas, with both the fuel and other necessities being dependent exclusively on the foreign market.

This measure will make it possible for the firm to recover from its almost inoperable position because of constant mechanical difficulties experienced by the vessels and aggravated by a lack of spare parts on the international market, for being vessels of ancient vintage and from irregularities in fuel supply and other necessities which plagued the country in the last few years.

In the future, as the firm begins to earn a profit--and it will be remembered that the method being discussed and proposed at the last meeting held in February in Algiers is being implemented by the mixed Algerian-Moroccan company with excellent results--GUIALP will acquire a fleet with greater storage capacity and with equal or greater autonomy than those now proposed for the chartered vessels.

The above-mentioned vessels will be unloaded in Dakar or Las Palmas, the principal markets for our fish, where our representative--to be appointed by the firm--will assure a new supply of fuel and other necessities and the transfer of the financial receipts to the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau. All those operations will be closely followed by domestic personnel who will also serve as crews on the vessels.

It will be recalled that GUIALP was established in 1975 through a fishing agreement between Guinea-Bissau and Algeria, with our government subscribing to 51 percent of the capital. This industrial and commercial firm was created to catch, process and market fish and other seafood products and is headquartered in Bissau; it is managed by a board of directors made up of Algerian and Guinean representatives.

8568
CSO: 4728/6

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO WOMEN'S CONGRESS--The 16th Congress of WIDF is taking place in Prague from 8 to 13 October. Our country will be represented at this congress by a delegation of the national commission of Guinean women headed by Francisca Pereira, member of the Supreme Struggle Committee and national secretary of the women's organization. The delegation left Bissau yesterday. The congress has been organized under the slogan "The Struggle Against the Manufacture of the Neutron Bomb." [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 2]

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE TO YUGOSLAVIA--The Amilcar Cabral African Youth (JAAC) was represented in Belgrade at a seminar organized by Yugoslav students within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement by Comrade Isaac Monteiro, an official of our youth vanguard. Delegations from more than 90 countries and youth organizations discussed questions related to the participation of youth in their country's economic and social life. This youth representative stressed, upon his return to Bissau, that since the delegations present at the seminar represented various political wings from many continents, this fostered a better exchange of viewpoints on international problems. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 2]

ADF FINANCING--The SUINAVE company completed last Tuesday the plans for a poultry and hog raising project to be financed by the African Development Fund (ADF) in the amount of 87 percent, while the Guinea-Bissau Government will contribute 13 percent. The total investment amounts to approximately \$5,000,000. Production centers will be established in Ilonde (Biombo region), Jugudul and Bambadinca. The hog raising project envisages the annual production of 573 tons of pork. The poultry raising project will produce annually about 5 million eggs and 37 tons of chicken. Full production should be attained in 5 years for hog raising and 3 years for poultry raising. In addition to the ADF and the Guinea-Bissau Government, participants in the project are the British Livestock Company which will furnish equipment, livestock and technical assistance, the Portuguese Andrade firm, which will render various services and the Construcao Limitado company, a private Guinea civil construction firm. Work on the installations should begin this year. This project is aimed at improving the population's daily diet. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 3 Oct 81 p 8]

MESSAGE FROM CASTRO--On the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the PAIGC Comrade Nino Vieira, president of the revolutionary council received a congratulatory message from the president of Cuba, Comrade Fidel Castro. The message stresses that this anniversary is especially remembered and constitutes a homage

to the founder of the PAIGC, Amilcar Cabral, who led the Guinea people in the struggle for independence and to open the way for the construction of a society free of exploitation. Fidel Castro also reiterated his decision to continue working toward the strengthening of the ties of friendship and solidarity uniting us. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Sep 81 p 8]

PORtUGUESE BANKING COOPERATION--A delegation of high officials from the Bank of Portugal completed this week its 3-month mission, the objective of which was to assist the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau in setting up a new accounting system that would permit the bank to prepare the country's balance of payments. The two economists from the Bank of Portugal, Francisco Mendes and Jose Matos declared that they accomplished their mission successfully because of the satisfactory cooperation they received, not only from the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau, but also from the Ministries of Finance and Economic Coordination and Planning. Within the same context, they also succeeded in preparing an estimate of the balance of payments for the years 1979 and 1980. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Sep 81 p 2]

POWER SHORTAGES--Frequent black-outs continue to plague Bissau. We were able to ascertain from sources at the power plant that the difficulties are the result of a use in temperature, which vastly increases demand, with cuts scheduled so as not to damage the generators. Another factor is the substantial increase in the network of domestic and industrial consumers since independence, while the principal generators remain unchanged. Those recently installed operate at intervals, while new and modern equipment is gradually being readied. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 30 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4742/35

DELEGATION OF SOVIET DEPUTIES VISIT MADAGASCAR

Visit Comes to Conclusion

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 9 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] The visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, headed by Kurban Ali ogl y Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, is coming to a close.

Yesterday morning was the occasion of another meeting with the People's National Assembly, headed by President Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahaingaka.

This closed working meeting lasted four hours and took place at the Tsimbazaza Palace, attended by both delegations.

Yesterday afternoon, the Soviet delegation visited the medium-wave broadcasting center at Imerintsatosika, one of the latest achievements of Soviet-Malagasy cooperation. Following the meeting with the Soviet-Malagasy Friendship Association at the Association's headquarters in Antaninarenina, Chairman Kurban Ali ogl y Khalilov held a press conference at the Tsimbazaza Palace at 1600 hours. The Soviet delegation will leave Antananarivo tomorrow morning.

Soviets Meet With Prime Minister

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] On Wednesday afternoon, the first parliamentary delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, headed by Kurban Ali ogl y Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaijan, paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarajaona, head of the Malagasy Government.

On that occasion, the head of the government confirmed to the leader and members of the Soviet delegation the basic objectives of the Malagasy socialist revolution and the democratic structures on which it is based.

He also told the head of the delegation of the ardent desire of the Malagasy people to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and recalled the move made by President Didier Ratsiraka, appealing to all heads of state in the world on the subject.

Nor did he fail to transmit to the chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, the thanks of the Malagasy Revolutionary Government and people for the unreserved support of the USSR for the move of the Malagasy chief of state.

In turn, the head of the Soviet delegation stated that the Soviet Union appreciates the just revolutionary struggle being waged by the Malagasy people and follows the development of Madagascar along the socialist path it has chosen.

After reviewing bilateral relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the two officials expressed satisfaction with the harmonious development of relations of Soviet-Malagasy friendship and cooperation, which are constantly growing.

Attending the meeting were Ampy Portos, acting minister of foreign affairs, Leonid Moussatov, ambassador of the USSR to Madagascar, and Madame Radanielson, technical adviser to the Office of Prime Minister.

Soviet Deputies Satisfied With Visit

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 11 Sep 81 pp 1-2, 6

[Text] On Wednesday afternoon, the office of the president of the People's National Assembly at the Tsimbazaza Palace was the scene of a modest but significant ceremony marking the conclusion of the visit of the Soviet parliamentary delegation to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Actually, it was during this ceremony that Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, head of the Soviet delegation, and LXM Andrianarahanjaka, president of the Assembly, signed the Soviet-Malagasy joint communique marking the close of the visit of the delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The ceremony was attended by members of the Soviet delegation, members of the Permanent Bureau of the People's National Assembly, members of the Malagasy press corps and representatives of foreign press agencies.

President Andrianarahanjaka took advantage of the opportunity to tell newsmen that the communique, whose complete text follows, contains all the details on the visit which the Soviet deputies have just paid to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, at the invitation of the People's Assembly and in response to that which the Assembly's delegation made to the USSR in September 1979. After the exchange of documents by the head of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, Kurban Ali ogly Khalilov, and President Andrianarahanjaka, the latter yielded the floor to Khalilov, who reviewed the schedule of the delegation he headed for newsmen.

Khalilov first of all thanked the officials of the Revolutionary Government and especially the members of the National Assembly for the efforts they made to enable their Soviet guests to get to know the Malagasy people and country better and to see the achievements of the socialist revolution. Nor did he forget to thank the press for having publicized the visit, which fits into the framework of Malagasy-Soviet cooperation and friendship. The head of the delegation then enumerated the main important points of the delegation's program during its week in Madagascar. In short, it was a positive balance sheet that made it possible to tighten the bonds of friendship between the two peoples in order to establish lasting peace, the basis of harmonious development.

The head of the Soviet delegation then recalled that he had transmitted to President Andrianarahnjaka the appeal made by Chairman Leonid Brezhnev to lawmakers in the progressive world to defend peace and institute peaceful coexistence, the only way to build a just and prosperous society for all mankind.

In answer to questions from newsmen, Khalilov emphasized the fact that the Soviet deputies are all elected directly by the people, that the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union have identical views in the fight to establish peace in the world, particularly President Ratsiraka's move to make the Indian Ocean a peace zone, that the Soviets are in Afghanistan to join with Afghani militants in defending the accomplishments of the Afghani democratic revolution, by virtue of a treaty of friendship and defense between the Afghani Democratic Republic and the USSR, and so on.

The following is the text of the Soviet-Malagasy joint communique, issued at the close of the Soviet deputies' visit to Madagascar. The delegation leaves the country for Moscow this morning.

Joint Communique

Following the visit by the delegation from the Soviet Socialist Republics to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar:

The delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, headed by Kurban Ali oglly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Republic of Azerbaydzhhan, paid an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar from 3 to 10 September 1981, at the invitation of the People's National Assembly.

The delegation was made up of:

Kurban Ali oglly Khalilov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Azerbaydzhhan (head of the delegation); Joutchenko Alexandre, deputy, deputy chairman of the Committee for Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources of the Soviet of Nationalities, chairman of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Moldavia; Youhanson Nicolas, deputy, member of the Committee for Public Instruction and Culture of the Soviet of Nationalities, first secretary of the Tallinn City Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia; Makarova Lydie, deputy, secretary of the Committee for Public Health and Social Security of the Soviet of the Union, general practitioner of the Polyclinic Sector in the Vorochilov district of Moscow; Malkhozov Raouf, member of the Committee for Labor Problems and Women's Living Conditions, Protection of Mothers and Children of the Soviet of the Union, chairman of the Kolhozo Lenin in the Autonomous Region of Karachai-Cherkessk, territory of Stavropol.

The delegation was accompanied by: Outkine Vassily, adviser to the delegation; Mrs Tchourkina Ludmilla, aide to the Department of International Relations of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, secretary of the delegation; Yegochkine Valery, interpreter.

The delegation was received by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

In addition to Antananarivo, the Soviet delegation of deputies visited the faritany [higher administrative unit] of Mahajanga and the Antsirabe fivondronana [union of village associations] I and II in order to learn about the life, creative work and art of the Malagasy people and had discussions with officials from the decentralized collectives.

During meetings with Lucien X, Michel Andrianarahaingaka, president of the People's National Assembly, and members of the Permanent Bureau and deputies from the People's Assembly of Madagascar, the deputies from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were informed about the Malagasy socialist revolution and the organization and operation of the People's National Assembly, its committees and the decentralized collectives, as well as about the international bonds of the highest legislative organization of Madagascar.

The delegation was also informed about the most important achievements in Madagascar in the social, economic and cultural fields and about the main orientations of the domestic and foreign policy of the Malagasy Government.

The members of the Soviet delegation appreciated the efforts made by Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, the Supreme Council of the Revolution, the Malagasy Parliament and the government in order to bring about progressive changes, strengthen the national economy and develop education and public health in their country in order to establish a new society based on equity and justice.

It was also emphasized that Madagascar's policy of aiming for peace and its positions of principle in supporting movements of national liberation in the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle, have won it broad prestige in the international arena and above all, among the liberated countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and countries in the socialist community.

For its part, the Soviet delegation informed Malagasy deputies about the structure and activities of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, and activities of the organizations of people's government aimed at carrying out the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Malagasy officials have greatly appreciated the role of the Soviet Union in consolidating international peace, security and detente and in the assistance it has given to national liberation struggles. Madagascar's deputies manifested their support for the peace initiatives contained in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics "to parliaments and peoples of the world," in which it is quite rightly stated that parliaments have the path of negotiations as a solution in order to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament.

Both sides manifested their disapproval of the massive production of the neutron bomb, which is the most barbarous means of exterminating human beings. They condemned the provocative actions of the imperialist forces and their accomplices in bringing about the failure of the aspiration of the peoples on the shores of the Indian Ocean aimed at making that ocean a peace zone, a non-nuclear area.

Both sides noted that Soviet-Malagasy bilateral relations, based on the principles of friendship, trust and noninterference in domestic affairs, international solidarity and mutually advantageous cooperation, are successfully developing in the political, social, economic and cultural domains. They agree that there must be an expansion of ties between the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, so that it will become an important link in the development of all Soviet-Malagasy relations.

The delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed its sincere gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality extended to it on the friendly soil of Madagascar.

11,464
CSO: 4719/53

JOINT COMMUNIQUE OF KDTM-FJAR PUBLISHED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Joint communique of the Democratic Committee of Youth and Students for the Defense of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution (KDTM) and the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR), dated 7 September 1981]

[Text] In response to an invitation from the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Socialist Revolution] Revolutionary Youth, within the framework of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the KDTM, and in response to the FJAR invitation to the KDTM, a delegation from the Autonomist Youth Front of Reunion, headed by members of its Political Bureau, visited Antananarivo from 30 August to 7 September.

During its visit, the FJAR delegation learned of the achievements of the Malagasy people under the leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka within the framework of the democratic national revolution, a phase moving toward socialism, and of the activities and accomplishments of the KDTM in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

The delegation also held meetings with the Political Bureau of the AKFM and the National Executive Bureau of the KDTM, during which problems common to the two Indian Ocean countries and international problems were examined.

On the basis of these discussions and contacts, the FJAR and the KDTM: state that young people are an integral part of their people; express their concern and condemn the cold war policy perpetrated by imperialism, particularly the decision by the Reagan administration of the United States to build the neutron bomb, as well as to expand the military forces and bases in the Indian Ocean, but reaffirm their support for security, detente and peace in the world; and note that more than ever, peace must be preserved.

It is along this same line of ideas that the FJAR and the KDTM support all initiatives relative to the search for solutions so that the Indian Ocean will be a peace zone, initiatives such as the Sri Lanka conference and the proposal of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to call an international conference following that of Sri Lanka, in Antananarivo; reaffirm their anti-imperialist solidarity with the peoples and youth of the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America who are fighting Zionism, racism, apartheid, fascism

and imperialism; are convinced that Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, will have its independence forthwith; condemn the acts of aggression of the racists of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and the other neighboring countries of South Africa, as well as the aggression of the American imperialists against the national sovereignty and security of the progressive nations; express their determination to combine their efforts with progressive youth in the world.

The KDTM reaffirms its solidarity with the struggle of the people and revolutionary youth and believes that with the victory of the left in France, changes in keeping with the aspirations and interests of the people and youth of Reunion will come about.

The KDTM appreciates the role of the Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) in this struggle.

The FJAR has taken great interest in the experiences of the KDTM in the fight against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and for the building of socialism and reiterates its support for the Malagasy socialist revolution.

For the strengthening and expansion of bilateral cooperation and relations, the KDTM and the FJAR manifest their determination to proceed to have exchanges of information, delegations and experience. They express their willingness to cooperate with all national and international organizations of progressive youth for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Autonomous Youth Front of Reunion (FJAR) thanks the host organization: the KDTM, the Political Bureau of the AKFM and all officials for ensuring their pleasant and fruitful stay in Antananarivo, capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

Antananarivo, 7 September 1981

For the National Executive Bureau of the
KDTM, Noelson Razakarisoa

For the Political Bureau of the FJAR,
Michele Picardo, member of the Political
Bureau of the FJAR

11,464
CSO:

MADAGASCAR

MONIMA HOLDS FIFTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Text] On Saturday morning, Razafindratandra Justin, member of the Political Bureau of the Vondrona Socialist MONIMA [National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar], officially opened the party's fifth regional conference, which was attended by the national secretary, Remaindry Jaona (CSR [member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council]), representatives of the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence] (Rakotovao-Andriantiana), the AREMA [Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution] (Charles Ravoajanhary), the UDECMA [Malagasy Christian Democratic Union] (Pierrette Ratsarazafy), the Vonjy (Marojama Razanabahiny), chairmen of the executive committees of the faritany [higher administrative unit] and members of the diplomatic corps.

This fifth regional conference of the VSM, like previous conferences, fits into the framework of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the people's movement of 1 April 1971 and is based on three themes: the aspects of the difficulties of the faritany masses; the difficult circumstances now experienced by the people and the role of the VSM in the defense of the revolution; and the positive and negative aspects of the people's movement of April 1971 for further work in ideology.

950 Members

The federal secretary of the Antananarivo VSM rapidly reviewed the state of health of the VSM and the democratic organizations affiliated with it in the faritany, in order to emphasize "our determination to break once and for all with a bad habit we inherited from the mother party to which many of us belonged before June 1977. That bad habit is the exaggeratedly optimistic evaluation of party strength." That is self-criticism!

In the Antananarivo faritany, there are 38 VSM sections (6 in the Antsirabe I fivondronana [union of village associations], 15 in Antsirabe II, 7 in the capital, 14 in Atsimondrano, 3 in Avaradrano and 3 in Tsiroanomandidy). Alongside these sections, there are three legally constituted federations.

According to the latest figures, these sections include 950 members. As for the democratic organizations, the MONIMA Socialist Youth has 18 sections. The socialist union SYMPIMITO [expansion unknown] has 10 sections and the MONIMA Socialist Women has 7 sections.

Party of the Oppressed

According to the speaker, these figures mean that "in the Antananarivo faritany, the VSM and its democratic organizations are not currently powerful. This is true numerically, but structurally as well. However, they are alive and are fighting with all their strength. In addition, the progress registered by the VSM is encouraging because this is sure progress, taking place without any precipitation."

"The progress we have made truly becomes encouraging," he continued, "if one agrees that it is the working class and the poor peasantry that really need change and revolution. They are the fundamental classes which, through their work, produce the wealth in this country and it is they who are exploited and oppressed by society at present. It is for this objective reason that they need to upset and transform this society."

The VSM "is truly the party of the workers and poor farmers. That is the class nature of our party in the Antananarivo faritany."

For his party, Remaindry Jaona began by asserting that "it is normal for the VSM to remember the people's uprising of April 1971, which represents a great moment in our national liberation struggle. It is no less legitimate that the VSM should now openly proclaim that it is a current continuer of this liberation struggle that is not yet finished."

Presenting the line of the VSM and the responsibilities it has assumed in order to defend the revolution in the difficult period in which the people and Madagascar find themselves, the national secretary of the VSM said that "a party that is incapable of self-criticism can never move forward along the path of progress and cannot claim [part of text deleted]. It is also a duty for our party to set forth, clearly and without ambiguity, our analyses and opinions of the current situation. It is also a duty to make our proposals for bringing the country out of the crisis known."

Proposals

Jaona then spoke of the role of the VSM within the Front, presented the VSM view on the difficult national situation and presented a number of proposals for meeting the crisis.

The proposals consisted of three lines of action:

1 -- "Government officials must tell the people the truth about national affairs, without demagogic, without misplaced pride. The people must not be kept in ignorance of affairs concerning them because they will then feed upon rumors. At any rate, why should we conceal our inadequacies from the people when they alone can correct them?"

"It is only when a people knows the truth that it can assume responsibilities and only in this way can the indispensable national consensus emerge."

2 -- "We must establish strict discipline in order to eliminate the current laxity as soon as possible. Parties belonging to the Front must establish discipline in their mutual relations as soon as possible. The people expect a model from the Front in this area and the VSM believes that such discipline is possible if one truly loves the revolution. Furthermore, iron discipline must be established within the very government apparatus. Discipline must be the golden rule in the management of affairs of state and this strictness must be concrete and felt by the people. We must punish without discrimination all those guilty of violations, both in government enterprises as well as in posts of political responsibility."

He continued: "The people no longer believe in fine speeches. The current circumstances require that we give up demagogy, the lack of strictness and laxity. The VSM believes that such a change can be brought about without delay."

3 -- "If we were to impose such discipline, it would then be possible for the government and the Front to draft an anticrisis plan of action."

It should be noted that the representatives of the Front parties also spoke on solidarity within the Front and united work in order better to defend revolutionary achievements and reach a new phase of the revolution.

11,464

CSO: 4719/52

UNICEF GRANT FOR SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Albano Mendes]

[Text] Pemba--By October of this year, over 200,000 peasants in various regions of the country will benefit from communications systems in their respective communities. To this end, the Public Communications Section of the Ministry of Information is conducting a major program in support of the integrated development of the communal villages, covering 24 rural communities in four provinces.

With technical support (equipment and specialists in the field) from UNICEF, the project was initiated in 1977, with an experimental phase of about 2 years. During this time four Social Communications Centers were established in as many villages, located in Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Gaza and Maputo Provinces.

It is noted that Maputo was included in place of Nampula Province because the authorities in Nampula "faced serious obstacles to the proper development of the program," according to Bento Albino Bango, assistant national director of the Office of Public Communications.

The Social Communications Centers (one aspect of the program) consist of infrastructures--a pavilion and studio--built with local materials and equipped with generators, amplifiers, loudspeakers and movie projectors, and a People's Newspaper.

This simple audiovisual equipment will enable the residents to organize programs to their tastes produced in the local dialect, with the help of some trained staff.

Bango told NOTICIAS in Pemba that the Social Communication Project for Communal Villages is not the final answer in the attempt to reach rural areas, "but is simply filling the void created by the failure to meet the specific communications needs in these areas."

The next phase of the experimental period--the phase of expansion--began last year, when 20 more villages were selected to receive Expanded Centers for Public Listening.

This phase of expansion, also limited to the four provinces noted above, is actually an extension of the experience gained from the existing Social Communications Centers.

However, and this explains the designation given to the new centers, the technical equipment available to the communities includes radios and microphones as well as generators and loudspeakers, serving a broader purpose, since it is geared essentially to broadcasting programs of Radio Mozambique.

Project Development

The Communal Villages Social Communications Project is to be included in the Central State Plan for 1982, and the agreement with UNICEF has also been renewed, with financing extended from 2 to 4 years.

With initiation of the phase of expansion and consolidation next year, a goal of 58 villages has been set for 1984, with the expectation of reaching over half a million peasants.

During the 4 years, other means of social communication will be made available, notably mobile units (three of which will go into operation this month), to provide a link among various villages.

It should be added that during the Water Festival in Planalto de Mueda, attended by Maj Gen Marcelino dos Santos, the party's Central Committee secretary for economic policy, the Social Communications Center in Ntamba Village was inaugurated. General dos Santos paid a visit of inspection to the center.

The total cost of the project is 13,561,472 meticals. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique is funding most of this--over 8 million meticals, according to a financial summary included in a document from the Office of Public Communications.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE OF RELATIONS WITH HUNGARY

Mixed Commission Meeting

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] A Mozambican delegation led by Armando Guebuza, national minister-commissioner of the armed forces and vice minister of defense, left last night for Budapest, where it will take part in the first meeting of the Hungarian-Mozambican Joint Commission.

The meeting is in implementation of agreements between the two countries, which recommended periodic meetings in furtherance of established accords in economic, scientific, technical and cultural areas.

Speaking to the news media shortly before his departure, Guebuza said the meeting was expected to include discussion of questions related to the project to install an assembly line for Ikarus automobiles in Mozambique.

In a first phase, the assembly line would employ a limited number of Mozambicans. With progressive technical-professional training, still others would be employed in the sector.

Guebuza added that the Joint Commission would examine practical possibilities for cooperation in prospecting for nonferrous minerals, technical assistance and intensified cooperation in agriculture.

During its stay in Hungary, the Mozambican delegation will also examine ways of adding to the existing military accords between the two countries.

"I am certain that in this joint meeting we will find ways to bring the two countries even closer together," concluded the national minister-commissioner of the FAM (FPLM) [Mozambican Armed Forces, formerly Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique].

Friendship Treaty Ratified

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Sep 81 p1

[Text] Last Wednesday the People's Republics of Mozambique and Hungary exchanged documents in ratification of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, an event of

major importance in relations between the two countries, preceding the first session of the Joint Commission, which is meeting now.

Armando Guebuza, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and national political minister-commissioner of the FPLM, and Frigyes Puja, foreign affairs minister of the People's Republic of Hungary, made the exchange.

The agreement establishing the Mozambican-Hungarian joint commission for development of political, economic, cultural, technical and scientific relations was signed in Maputo in 24 Sep 1980.

The joint commission is meeting for the first time this year, an event of historic importance in Mozambican-Hungarian relations, within the framework of the accords signed in June 1978, during President Samora Machel's official visit of friendship to that socialist European country.

The discussions between the delegations have been characterized by friendliness and mutual understanding. Various matters of common interest have been taken up, particularly bilateral cooperation and an exchange of views on the international situation.

This first session of the Mozambican-Hungarian Joint Commission is testimony to the fraternal solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

GDR COOPERATION IN CREATION OF LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS NETWORK

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] As part of the strategy to create a national network of popular correspondents, as defined by the FRELIMO Party, a training course was inaugurated yesterday in the headquarters of the ONJ (National Association of Journalists) in Maputo. Taking part in the course are several individuals selected from national and provincial newspapers, as well as party activists and other workers in public communications.

Speaking at the opening session, Mia Couto, member of the Executive Secretariat of the ONJ and managing editor of the morning paper NOTICIAS, stressed the importance of local correspondents, particularly for the news media.

The news-gathering "mass media" should develop efforts to cover a broader range of news to meet the needs of their readership.

"No newspaper is working with local correspondents. We have attempted it various times, but nothing came of it because the provinces are not yet sufficiently structured. It's like wishing for hands when you haven't got a body," said Couto.

To give value to the course and make it productive, those present were urged to ask the instructors to discuss specific aspects relevant to the situation and needs of our country.

The course to train cadres for creation of a local correspondents' network will be taught by instructors from the GDR, here as a result of agreements between the Mozambican and GDR journalists associations.

During the course, which will last from 15 to 21 days, topics of major interest will be taken up, notably criteria for selecting local correspondents to meet our country's needs, principles of collaboration with the news media, how to work with letters from readers, and the GDR's experience in this field in 3 decades of revolution.

6362
4728/9

MOZAMBIQUE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT HIGH AIR FARES; PAPER REPLIES

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 48

[Text] I have kept up with price increases in the LAM (Mozambique Airlines), which had now doubled its rates. We have a number of people who earn a maximum of 3,000 meticals. My question is this: How is it possible for us, who earn this kind of salary and are living far from our hometowns, to go home to visit our relatives?

Moreover, we have other people who earn 3,000 meticals and have children and older people as dependents. How can they provide for the needs of these persons? If the LAM costs many meticals, if a pair of slacks costs many meticals, how can the people who earn small salaries--and especially teachers--manage on so little money?

This is why I am calling this letter "The LAM Is Only for Rich People." When air fares were established, no thought was given to peasants who are so desperately poor. I believe that these prices should have taken into account those who earn a minimum; on the contrary, it is the rich people who are benefiting from air travel, both to other countries and to various cities in our own country.

Marcelino Soda Chingalatoto
Tete

TEMPO's Reply--The basic question, here, is not to characterize the LAM as only a service for the rich, which it is not. It has been proven that most of the LAM passengers are persons traveling on business.

The choice was this: Either an increase in the price of air tickets or bankruptcy for the LAM, as its predecessor, the DETA, had already done. It was heredity from the past that determined the habit of traveling by air at ridiculously low prices. Air transportation is expensive throughout the world. And in the whole world, the most used means of communication are railroads or buses. The future of our means of communication resides right there, when we shall have established permanent and systematic rail and road communications from the north to the south and vice-versa. They may not be too comfortable, but are definitely less expensive than air travel. Also, they may even be safer.

CSO: 4742/26

MOZAMBIQUE

DPRK INCREASES ASSISTANCE IN AGRICULTURE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Sep 81 p 8

[Text] Cooperation between Mozambique and the DPRK in agriculture is to be expanded even further, it was divulged during the visit by Mario Machungo, minister of planning and minister of agriculture, to Pyongyang, to take part in an international conference sponsored by the nonaligned nations on the food crisis in developing countries.

Machungo carried a personal message from President Samora Machel to Kim Il-song, the Korean chief of state. We have learned that the document referred basically to cooperation between the two countries.

As a result of Machungo's discussions in Pyongyang, several agreements expanding agricultural cooperation were swiftly concluded.

As one of the items of cooperation, a DPRK team will come here to work in corn and rice production in Nante, Zambezia Province.

About 2,000 hectares of land in Nante, which were under cultivation at one time, are now abandoned. The cooperation now established provides for recovery of this area, beginning with 500 hectares. A broader program is planned for this area in the future.

The N'Guri project in Cabo Delgado is also targeted for expanded DPRK cooperation. There are plans to extend irrigation to another 4,000 hectares.

In N'Guri an irrigation system is now under construction, with Korean cooperation, for an agricultural area of 1,000 hectares. To date, about 250 hectares are irrigated and the project should be completed by the end of 1982.

The first 100 hectares of this irrigated land was planted in this agricultural year with the help of Korean technicians. The area produced an average yield of 6 tons of rice per hectare.

This is the highest productivity achieved to date for rice in this country. In the current agricultural campaign, the Limpopo Agroindustrial Complex obtained a yield of about 1.6 tons per hectare for this grain.

In two meetings with Korean authorities, it was also decided to execute some other small irrigation projects at the foot of the Mueda mesa.

The largest of these projects will take in 500 hectares and will be developed at the Filipe Samuel Magaia Veterans' Production Center in Magaia, Cabo Delgado. The others will be located in Mueia, Quinhevo and Nangade.

In this visit to the DPRK, the Mozambican delegation had an opportunity to study the experience of that Asian country in agricultural development through irrigation.

A significant aspect of this experience is the way in which the DPRK makes full use of its waterways for economic purposes.

6362
CSO: 4728/9

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

GDR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--The anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, 7 October 1949, is being celebrated in Mozambique with various political, cultural and recreational activities. The AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples] and the GDR League of Friendship With Peoples have organized a friendship meeting. Klaus Kotzur, member of the central council of the Free German Youth arrived in Maputo recently from that socialist country. The inaugural session took place on 28 September and was presided over by Joao Americo Mpumfo, member of the FRELIMO Central Committee and chief of the Mozambican Air Force. The representatives of both countries reaffirmed their common undertaking in the struggle against imperialism within the context of peace principles as a precondition for development. Klaus Kotzur, who is a miner and bears the title of "hero of labor" will meet with workers in various firms in the capital as well as with representatives of mass organizations and students. [Excerpts] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 4 Oct 81 p 6]

CSO: 4742/26

MINISTER MAKES TOUR TO EVALUATE PROGRESS OF HARVESTING CAMPAIGN

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by Kailou Youssouf]

[Text] On Sunday morning, the minister of agriculture, Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim, began a tour to evaluate progress on the 1981 harvest in the country's seven departments.

The minister spent last night in Tahoua and will go to Agadez, via Ibecetane, today, where the ministerial delegation spent the day.

From Hamdalaye to Tahoua, passing through Tabala, Damana and Bagaroua (where the ministerial delegation spent Sunday night), Azao, Illela, Karaye, Yama and Badeguichiri, wherever he has gone, the minister has learned about the agricultural and grazing situation from administrative and common law authorities, district agriculture officials and heads of agricultural districts.

Based on the different remarks heard here and there, one can say that the agricultural situation tends to be promising in the Filingue and Illela districts.

In Filingue, where the ministerial delegation, accompanied by the general secretary of the prefecture of Niamey, Hamani Yari, was welcomed only a few kilometers from Balleyara by the deputy prefect of the district, Yahaya Oumarou, 60 percent of all millet is ripe and 40 percent has reached the milky stage.

Sorghum is at the seed formation stage. Some 60 percent of the niebe is ready for harvesting. In different cantons of the district, there are a few villages that might have a millet shortage, but the good production of sorghum and niebe would make up for it.

A total of 14 villages in the canton of Damana would have a 30- to 50-percent millet shortage due to the sandstorms at the beginning of the season and floods in four villages.

In Bonkoukou, crops suffered in some regions of the canton from a drought in August. In the canton of Filingue, parasites hurt crops, mainly in the region of Sanam. Some 1,900 hectares were sprayed by air and another 800 by land methods.

However, in the district as a whole, the situation is better than last year. Sorghum and niebe are doing well. Nearly everywhere, the millet harvest has been underway

for nearly a week. According to the head of the canton of Filingue, the marketing is taking place under perfect conditions.

In the district of Illela also, the agricultural harvest is going well despite the fact that 16 villages have shortages, due to the late beginning of the season, as well as pockets of drought in August, parasites and sometimes poor soil. Here, millet is in bloom, forming seed and maturing, nearing the beginning of the harvest. Sorghum has reached the milky stage and the beginning of maturity. This year, 108,150 hectares were planted out of the 150,000 arable hectares.

In the district of Illela, the minister visited three training centers (CPT): in Azao (a few kilometers from Illela), Karaye and Yama.

The Yama and Azao centers, which now have 16 and 20 couples respectively, were set up only this year. The farmers sent to these centers by different cooperatives spend 6 months in the CPT's, where they learn modern growing techniques.

The Karaye training center, set up in 1979, also welcomed 18 couples this year. Per-hectare yield for millet this year was 950 kilograms, compared with only 200 in 1979.

After the different visits, Minister Ari Toubo Ibrahim returned to Tahoua, after spending the day in Badeguichiré.

Upon its arrival in Tahoua, the ministerial delegation was received a few kilometers from the city by the department prefect, Battalion Commander Tandja Mamadou. A few minutes later, the minister presided over a meeting with cadres.

11,464
CSO: 4719/57

THREE CANADIAN DRAFT AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 19-20 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Canadian Ambassador Ernest Hebert and Minister of Planning Brah Mamane joined together yesterday morning in signing three protocols relating to proposed Canadian-Nigerien cooperation.

The first proposal consists in support for agricultural development in the Department of Diffa. It is aimed at increasing agricultural production in that region of Niger and at improving the capabilities of technical services of the departments of agriculture, the Nigerien Credit and Cooperation Union and of woods and forests.

Pilot production projects, the training of farm families in new techniques and the cooperative system, research, construction and the supplying of equipment will all give the project the elements needed for its execution, which will be spread out over a period of about 4 years. Canada will devote a sum of 1,272,000,000 CFA francs to the project and Niger will provide 220.5 million CFA francs.

The second project has to do with the establishment of a pilot line of credit through which Canada will make a grant available to the Nigerien Government amounting to as much as 414 million CFA francs, to be used to purchase, from Canada, equipment or consumer goods through importers designated from among Nigerien public and parapublic organizations and joint ventures under tutelage. Proceeds from the sale of these imported goods will be into a special account set up to help Niger finance its own development.

The Canadian International Development Agency and the Nigerien Ministry of Planning are the organizations responsible for the implementation of the project, which will be completed by 31 March 1982.

The third project, whose protocol was signed today, deals with the establishment of a counterpart fund to be used to finance local and recurrent expenditures linked to development projects agreed upon by Canada and Niger.

Hebert and Mamane expressed their satisfaction with the implementation of these new projects, which bear witness to the bonds of close friendship and cooperation that exist between the Canadian and Nigerien peoples.

11,464
CSO: 4719/57

NIGER

BRIEFS

TOUR OF COUNTRY'S INTERIOR--Col Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the supreme military council and head of state, arrived in Maradi this morning on the first leg of his tour of the interior of the country. This tour is aimed at explaining the country's agricultural, forestry and livestock problems. The head of state was met on arrival by the prefect, Dandi Habarchi; the mayor of the municipality; provincial leaders; a delegation from Nigeria, as well as several other personalities and an enthusiastic crowd. After his arrival, the head of state presided over a conference of the cadres. [Excerpt] [AB151427 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Oct 81]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, Kim Yong U, who is leading a 3-man delegation, arrived in Niamey this afternoon. He was welcomed at the airport by the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation, Tanda Sandi Boubacar, and the DPRK ambassador to Niger resident in Quagadougou. In a statement made shortly after his arrival, Mr Kim pointed out that the visit is aimed at strengthening the relations of cooperation existing between North Korea and our country. In this connection, the Korean delegation will exchange views with officials of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation.

KOUNTCHE RECEIVES DPRK, LIBYAN MINISTERS--President Kountche this morning received successively the DPRK deputy foreign affairs minister, Kim Yong U; and the Libyan minister of atomic energy, 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud. At the end of his audience, Mr Kim explained that his discussions with the head of state centered around cooperation between Niger and the DPRK. For his part, the Libyan minister made the following statement this morning upon his arrival at Niamey airport. [Begin recording in English fading into French translation.] We have the honor of coming with a message from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi to his brother his excellency the president, and at the same time to hold discussions on the cooperation between Libya and Niger--two brotherly African and Muslim countries--and to strengthen the said cooperation between them. This is the principal purpose of our visit. [End recording] [Excerpts] [AB121742 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Oct 81]

CSO: 4719/100

DISHONESTY OF BUSINESSMEN, SHORTCOMINGS IN PRICE CONTROL NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12-13 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Cherif Evalide Seye]

[Text] Reading the official prices for ordinary consumption goods will make more than one person laugh. The prices have almost nothing to do with daily reality in the markets. Current prices--and they are quite real--in general are much higher than the official prices. The official price of rice is F 80 [Prices stated in CFA Francs of the African Financial Community] per kilogram; the current price is F 125 per kilogram.

This state of things reveals simultaneously a certain indifference and resignation. The indifference is on the part of the services charged with the repression of illegal activity. Is it a matter of insufficient means? We don't know. The result is that, despite the action carried out by the economic control services, prices continue to climb, and artificial shortages continue to be organized.

The state of resignation, on the other hand, is that of the consumers. It is not forbidden to ask oneself about the consequences of this kind of resignation on the very activity of the various control bodies. You, we, all Senegalese, in a general way let things go along. We are resigned victims of a tyranny of which, however, we do not cease to complain. No doubt, there is a certain fatalism in this kind of behavior, unless it is the indirect resurgence of the fear which the then all-powerful merchants inspired during the colonial period. It is still the case that, confronted almost every day with illegal price increases, the consumers do nothing, unless they limit themselves to grumbling against the dishonesty of the merchants.

This intolerable situation for family pocketbooks which already have little in them nevertheless has a much graver consequence. Apart from the illegal price increases, everyone has been able to note that the official prices reflect a certain increase. This increase was foreseen a long time ago, since the initiation of the short-term and medium-term economic recovery plan.

One of the fundamental points in this plan was price realism. Except for items of daily necessity too sensitive to any fluctuation, rice for example, it was a matter of ending the generalized system of subsidization of major consumer items. This system had turned out to be a heavy burden for the Fund for the Equalization and Stabilization of Prices and was difficult to limit. As the prices of these items were lower in Senegal than in bordering countries, a leak developed, and the Fund was thus subsidizing the consumers of other countries.

In the framework of the recovery program it was therefore decided to work on price realism and also realism regarding income. The resources freed by ending certain subsidies were to make it possible to raise salaries burdened by inflation. Thus it was that in two stages salaries, both in the private sector as well as in the civil service, were raised, while in the countryside the prices paid to producers were also raised. When this was done, a recovery of consumption was expected, which was to start the economic machine going again.

This program, because of the simple fact of illegal price increases, is being destroyed. The expected resumption of consumption threatens not to occur, since the increase in salaries has already been passed up by the increase in prices of merchandise.

From this point of view the illegal price increases constitute a rather serious threat which should not be minimized.

This is a battle which all of us have to wage. The official government services owe us much greater effectiveness, and we consumers must ourselves be more demanding. The merchant selling to us is not doing us a service. He is just doing his job as a merchant. The refusal to sell is wrong. Many of us don't know all that. Thus, it appears evident that a broader information program for the consumer is required to encourage him to play the indispensable role of helper, without which no government service, however well organized, will ever bring illegal price increases to a halt.

No doubt we should also consider simplification of the procedure for consumers who complain. For it is evident that it is not easy to resign yourself to losing a whole morning to save 20 francs.

5170

CSO: 4719/40

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

DIOUF TRIP, KUWAIT, BAHRAIN, QATAR--The head of states left Dakar this evening for Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar where he will pay official visits at the invitation of their Highnesses the Emirs of Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar. On this occasion, President Abdou Diouf will be accompanied by a large delegation consisting of Moustapha Diop, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ousmane Seck, minister for economy and finance; Amoudou Li, first Quaestor at the national assembly; His Excellency Moustapha Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to the United Arab Emirates and special adviser to the president of the republic; Gen Ahmed Fall, private chief of staff to the president of the republic as well as several high ranking officials. [Text] [AB162203 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 16 Oct 81]

ARRESTED DP MEMBERS--Dakar, 14 Oct (AFP)--Arrested members of Senegal's opposition Democratic Party [DP] are being prevented from talking to their lawyers, the party alleged here today. A party statement said that the lawyers were being sent back from the jail to the ministry of justice and from there to the magistrate concerned, who could not be found. Two national leaders of the party and 8 other members, including member of Parliament Doudou Camara, have been charged with harming state security on the basis of accusations by Amadou Fall, a former bodyguard of party Secretary-General Abdoulaye Wade. The statement said the accused were being held with common criminals and being treated worse than them. It accused the justice minister of prejudicing their case by revealing evidence against them, including allegations that Mr Camara had admitted being trained in Libya in intelligence, military security and sabotage. [Text] [AB141532 Paris AFP in English 1512 GMT 14 Oct 81]

CSO: 4700/132

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRICAN LEADERS WARNED; BRIGHT PROSPECT AHEAD THROUGH COLLABORATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Sep 81 p 14

/Editorial: "A Plea for Reason" /

/Text/ Yesterday's address in parliament by South Africa's foreign minister, in which he dwelt on South Africa's foreign relations in their broadest and most comprehensive scope, comes down to the strongest plea ever made to African leaders to listen to reason.

Minister Pik Botha painted the alternatives in a grim, but clear manner. One of these is that the movement toward confrontation and conflict in the subcontinent will be allowed to go on. However, he warned, it must be borne in mind that it will no longer be possible to crush South Africa; it simply has become too strong.

The other alternative is collaboration. But then the conditions for this are that the leaders of Africa, a continent which is headed for perdition with an astronomical number of unemployed, billions of dollars in foreign debts and falling production, must give up their blind condemnations and harsh language. Reason must conquer these things.

The blind condemnation on the part of African leaders is also being felt in the South-West Africa question. This factor, besides the United Nations' partiality and those foreign troops in Angola, were cited by Minister Botha as the most important obstacles for an agreement in the South-West which would be a great asset for South Africa's foreign relations.

If the South-West problem could be settled this could help along what the minister has been envisaging as new alliances and partnerships, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. In connection with this he mentioned as attractive possibility of a Southern Atlantic collaboration between South Africa, Nigeria, Brazil and Argentina. We all need each other and if ideologic stumbling blocks can be overcome this would benefit this entire region of the world and serve as an additional buffer against Russian expansionism.

Above all the minister pointed out that steady progress is being made on the road to reform in South Africa's internal policy trends...the determining factor in its foreign relations. South Africa must pursue this in the hope that this broad trend will continue and be recognized. As long as this is South Africa's attitude it cannot be blamed if the plea for reason, made yesterday with such deep convictions by Minister Botha, is blown into the wind.

7964

CSO: 4701/1

SOUTH AFRICA

POINTED CRITICISM OF VISITING LIBERALISTIC MINDED WESTERNERS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 81 p 8

"/"Perspective" Column by Otto Krause: "The West's Growing Business" /

Text Once again a motley lot of foreign visitors: politicians, writers, university people and others has recently landed at the Jan Smuts Airport for the purpose of becoming seeped in this very peculiar South African society for a few days or perhaps a few weeks.

Like so many hundreds of their predecessors these types of "opinion formers" to whom I am referring have come to South Africa to gather facts, to seek explanations for the South African phenomenon, to attend international conferences (of course on the South African problem) and moreover to subsequently write long articles about us or to make some profound speeches.

These people who continuously investigate and condemn South Africa are a special type and their motivation is to be sought more in their own countries than in the racist sins of South Africa. They are children of their own histories...and that is their problem, not ours.

The Gurus

Seen at a different level there are many of them who have come for their own aims, to win over political points among the people back home, to promote their careers (or to revive them), to give evidence of their pure liberalism, to find amusement in our sins, or to search our very hearts.

Upon his return to London one of these people has truly succeeded in reaping a great deal of publicity by asserting that the South African authorities have opened his letters. For shame!

However, there is no question that Operation South Africa, the great drive to look into our activities, describe them and usually condemn them, has become a real big business in the West. This is something we must take into view, because the unending droplets of water on our rock are especially aimed at eroding our image.

South Africans dealing with these visiting business-gurus sometimes feel that we are being looked upon as a bunch of apes behind cages in a zoo. With all those curious eyes fixed upon us we feel inclined to pelt these bystanders with peanuts and bottle fragments from our cage...and sometimes we feel like using something worse.

And rightly so, because so much of this Operation South Africa is based on false views, hypocrisy, pseudo-facts and trouble seeking.

I will not deny that there is a certain measure of honest research into our South African circumstances, however, there are a predominant number of visitors who come here only for the purpose of reinforcing their condemnations and gather information for the purpose of using it against us.

I want to make a sharp retort to them:

Certain Americans: We find among these a special kind of self-complacency and self-righteousness. They believe that they have overcome their own racial problems and as a sign of this they want us to follow their prescription to the letter. This moral arrogance does not wish to recognize the differences in the circumstances and behind it there protrudes an imperial aim to turn the world into a copy of liberalistic America.

Certain Germans: Here one has to deal with a resounding feeling of guilt over their recent racist sins. But these liberal Germans have certainly turned over a new leaf and now they talk faster than they can think! They are furthermore frustrated, because Germany's economic importance in the world is not lending them sufficient political weight and they think they can win this by conspicuously wooing everything that looks like a Third World country. Down deep they think that a new extravagant liberalism will get them to forget their old excessive conservatism.

Certain Frenchmen: French leftists are more calculating in their anti-South African attitudes. Generally speaking the French are more philosophical and more conversant with the power game of international politics. Their leftists thus weigh calmly the advantages of taking a stand against South Africa against the advantages to be derived otherwise. Moreover, sometimes they think that we are fools for not practicing a little bit of hypocrisy.

Certain Britons: A special type here are the Boer-hating Tories who cannot forgive us Afrikaners for having taken South Africa from them and now want to get at us with a new found liberalism. But the history behind this attitude is simply too transparent. The other kind of Britons who came here with the purpose in mind of condemning us all the more are the socialists who think that Britain must do penance for its own racist empire and the cheapest way of doing this is to proclaim its repugnance of the sins of South Africa.

All of these people are supposing...or hoping...that their own past has been erased from the memory of the world. They are fond of presenting the picture of the "new Western people" who could never be accused of racism.

Convenient

These people think that the most direct way of presenting this pretty picture is to keep on pointing to the horrible racism of South Africa. We are their convenient lightning-arrester. However, although the rest of the world is using this psychological state of the West, and exploiting it, it is nevertheless being taken with a grain of salt.

We can be glad that the rest of the West is more realistic and that this group of troublemakers whom I have singled out is not representative. But the thing which troubles me is how accessible we make ourselves to them.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

SOUTH AFRICA

FAR RIGHT LEADER ASSAILED FOR VIOLENT STATEMENTS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Sep 81 p 25

Text Yesterday Nationalist Party politicians expressed shock over, and aversion to, a threat coming from Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB), that there will be a bloody revolution if the government's constitutional proposals are approved in a national referendum.

Terreblanche was also branded "irresponsible" and "drunk with power."

According to a report in DIE VOLKSBLAD, a sister newspaper of DIE BURGER, the AWB leader made a statement in Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening saying that one way of defeating the government is to block the referendum and then win an enforced general election. However, should the government win out with a referendum, then there will be another way: "bloody revolution."

A bloody revolution will follow and then "we will get back the white man's land by force and the grace of God." These were his words.

Yesterday the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, expressed his astonishment over this utterance saying: "Making threats of a revolution represents an utterly dangerous language in South Africa. Even a suggestion of a possible revolution, as a political method against the government's measures, is extremely dangerous and it had better be avoided."

Barend du Plessis, the MP for Florida, who in the discussion of the prime minister's budget item drew the ire of Terreblanche by sharply getting at the far rightists, went even further.

He said: "By making such a statement Terreblanche went beyond allowable limits. The government, authority and the public now know where they stand with this man who is so drunk with power that he is evidently in no condition to perceive the real challenges for South Africa."

Minister of Police Louis le Grange was out of town yesterday and was not available for a comment; however, in the past he has taken a strong position against possible illegal actions by the AWB. The AWB must know that it is being watched carefully. This is Le Grange's view.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMY COMBAT SCHOOL GROUNDS RENAMED AFTER P.W. BOTHA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 Sep 81 p 7

Text The training grounds of the Army Combat School of the armed forces at Lothala in the Northern Cape will be named after Prime Minister P.W. Botha. This was made known in parliament yesterday by Minister of Defense, Gen Magnus Malan.

General Malan, who was presenting a reply on the discussion of his budget item, said that the grounds will be called: P.W. Botha Training Grounds. The Army Combat School, where soldiers are trained in conventional warfare, was established in 1977 on the initiative of Mr Botha who was then minister of defense.

The initiative for naming the grounds after Mr Botha arose spontaneously from Gen Malan and his department.

The combat school employs the most modern war techniques and arms in its training and the good fruits of this were recently plucked in Operation Protea. So stated Gen Malan.

Gen Malan also announced that the commando system is being looked over for the purpose of "expanding considerably its volunteer element" and to make it more regionally oriented.

Members of the fleet will also continue to perform border duty, according to Gen Malan, and the navy company who served there last year discharged its duty in an excellent manner.

With respect to soldier's pay Gen Malan said that the armed forces had succeeded in limiting complaints in this area to less than 1 percent after it had reached a rate of 4 percent. The chief of the Armed Forces Department gave his personal attention to this matter.

In a large organization such as the armed forces, which pays a total of 50 million rand per month in soldiers' pay, it is not altogether possible to avoid some mistakes.

7964
CSO: 4701/1

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES, OTHER EXPENDITURES--Payments to the Armed Forces from 1 April to 31 August of this year have cost the government 1,203 billion rand. This comes to 241 million more than for the same time period of last year. According to the records of receipts and allotments from the treasury accounting published in the government's gazette, the total expenditures over this 5 month period amounted to nearly 11.8 billion rand. Of this amount 3,441,616,000 rand consisted of internal repayments of treasury notes. Altogether 37,416,930 rand was paid out to defense bonds, while the national defense bonds costs came to 146,705,800 rand. A total of 122,050,617 rand was allotted to the state oil funds as compared with the 111,716,901 rand of last year. The national road funds evidenced an increase of nearly 5,502,200 rand over last year's expenditures. The account for transportation services to the blacks from April to August amounted to 5,471,524 rand. Last year this was 6,105,552 rand. On the income side national defense bonds and defense bonds brought in 8,859,545 rand into the treasury. Text Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Sep 81 p 47
7964

CSO: 4701/1

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

BAKARI'S INSPECTION TOUR--The junior minister of defense and national service, Col Seif Bakari completed his tour of national service units on the island of Zanzibar by asking the soldiers to be careful in maintaining their weapons. He made this appeal when he met with the officers and soldiers of the Mtoni camp the day before yesterday. He asked the soldiers to use their weapons for the country's defense and stressed that they should not involve themselves in criminal activities. Yesterday Junior Minister Bakari went to the Island of Pemba for a 4-day visit. At that time he said that the new allowance of 100 shillings instead of the former 50 shillings will be paid to JKT youths only. The new allowance will not include the youths of the National Economic Service [JKU] on the island as the TANZANIA NEWS AGENCY [SHIHATA] report in the newspaper UHURU stated the day before yesterday. He said that the JKU youth who join the Army of the Citizens of Tanzania [JWTZ] with a 3-year contract will receive this allowance of 100 shillings per month. [Text] [Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 2 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4749/7

UGANDA

BRIEFS

TERRORISM INCIDENTS, MEASURES--Two policemen were killed and one wounded during an attack on a police station at Mpererwe, some 10 kilometers north of Kampala, by armed men dressed in the combat gear of the Ugandan army. The same men--who reportedly belong to an underground movement--are suspected of having attacked another police station about 10 kilometers away, at Kasangati. Enemies of the government attacked the police station at Luwero, 64 km north of Kampala, killing at least three policemen, including the station commander. According to a witness, the attackers, of whom there were 20 or 30, wore military uniforms and were riding in a truck. The government decided to put barricades on the roads leading to the capital city, following the attack on the three police stations. Soldiers are putting these measures of control conjointly with Ugandan and Tanzanian police. The rail link between Kampala and Mombasa, the main Kenyan port on the Indian Ocean, was cut in an attack carried out with explosives.
[Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 23] 9516

CSO: 4719/423

UNIONS APPEAR TO CHALLENGE ZERBO

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3346, 14 Sep 81 pp 2100-2101

[Text]

THREE of the four Voltaique associations of trade unions recently met in Bobo-Dioulasso and vigorously condemned "any government action aimed at intimidating workers and their organisations, or taking away union rights won at such a cost."

The trade unions are now the most significant legal political force in the country, excluding the military themselves, and their meeting on August 18 and August 19 formally decided to do whatever is necessary to achieve their objectives and to satisfy their legitimate demands. This seems a clear challenge to the social contract which the President, Colonel Zerbo, called for in his important May Day speech, in which the trade unions were to accept constraints on their freedom of action and speech. Instead, the three union associations present at the meeting, the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Voltaïques (CNTV), the Organisation Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL), and the Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques (USTV), agreed to hold a national conference towards the end of the year.

The meeting in Bobo-Dioulasso centred on two specific demands. The day after Colonel Zerbo's May Day speech, in which he outlined the Military Committee's development priorities for the country, the same three groups of unions held a joint meeting in the capital city, Ouagadougou,

which approved a 27-point list of complaints addressed to the Military Committee. This list included an immediate 50 per cent increase in the minimum wage level, readjustment of salaries, increases in family allowances, and a ban on price rises for basic foodstuffs. Sadly, though, only one point referred specifically to the 85 per cent of Voltaiques who are unorganised peasant farmers: this was point 20 on the list, calling for a systematic upgrading of all low lying land in order to check the rural exodus. In any event, none of their requests have yet been formally answered by the Military Committee, and the meeting demanded replies as soon as possible.

The second contentious issue at the meeting was a series of severe sanctions signed by Colonel Zerbo on June 6, aimed at a group of civil servants who participated in a strike which was considered illegal. Briefly, a group of Voltaique students in Togo were expelled from their university accommodation in Lomé in May, ostensibly because a fight broke out concerning ownership of a bucket. But since President Eyadema of Togo and the deposed Voltaique President Lamizana were close friends, political motives were suspected. Some students in Ouagadougou attempted to organise a solidarity strike, and sanctions were imposed on them. This

was the second major difficulty the military have faced at the university since coming to power: three months previously several lecturers were temporarily arrested for political activity which has been banned since the coup. In an attempt to force the lifting of this new set of sanctions against the students, some STOV union members went on a two-day protest strike from their jobs at the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works. Immediately, the Military Committee responded: all were suspended without pay for three to six months. Colonel Zerbo added: "These sanctions must be considered as a once only warning to civil servants and state employees, and a danger sign to all those who believe that they can impinge with impunity on the rules established for the exercise of union freedoms."

The meeting responded by calling the government action a serious threat to trade union freedom, guaranteed by the military when they took over last November.

While the Military Committee have not responded to the unions' request for an increase in the minimum daily wage, they have announced that work will start on the railway line to the Tambao manganese mine on October 1. Tambao is in the north-eastern corner of Upper Volta, 350 kilometres from the capital and lying within the Sahel, very close to the borders with Mali and Niger. The sandy terrain and severe weather conditions make any work in that area far more difficult and costly than in the rest of the country. In *West Africa* of August 3, we described Tambao

as a prestige project: this was denied at a recent press conference by the Minister of Plan, who instead called it "survival expenditure". The project has been quietly dropped twice in the last seven years because external financiers decided that it could never be economically viable. This time round, only Voltaique banks have so far committed themselves to the project, and they are only able to loan enough money to get the railway line 100 kilometres north of Ouagadougou, to Kaya, and no further. The director of the Banque Internationale des Volta, M. Tahita, was appointed by the Military Committee when they took power, but the Minister of Plan, Sanfo Mamadou, a soldier himself, denied that the banks had been coerced into supporting a project nobody else would finance: "All kinds of people are saying that the State forced the banks to finance Tambao. In the final analysis, we can say that the financial institutions were not forced. We asked them what they could do voluntarily so that we could start Tambao." He also denied that the banks would have less money to lend for normal activities having lent £12m. to this project.

The unions may not be happy with the Military Committee's choice of priorities, nor with the military precision with which they are being planned. The Minister of Plan stated, "The Head of State, the Military Committee, promised the Voltaique people that the railway would start on October 1, and so everything had to be done to ensure that it happened on October 1. And that is what is happening."

CSO: 4700/116

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

RAIL BREAK-UP Ouagadougou, September 10--Upper Volta Transport Minister Gaston Gnoumou Kani expressed surprise today at "persistent rumours" from Abidjan that the Ivory Coast was to break up the Abidjan-Niger Railway Authority (RAN) linking the two countries. Captain Gnoumou Kani, who is also Minister for Public Works and Housing, said that his government would continue to operate the service under a joint agreement which provided for decisions affecting the railway to be taken jointly. If "our Ivorian brothers find it necessary and profitable" to divide the existing line into national sections the military government in Ouagadougou would immediately take over its own portion of the railway, he added. The minister said that there was no proof that the rumours originated within the Abidjan government, but "anything is possible." Capt Kani, speaking after a special Cabinet meeting called to discuss a planned extension of the existing rail line, described the railway as an "almost unique example of cooperation in the world." The cabinet meeting discussed a project to extend the Ouagadougou line to Tambao, near the northern border with Mali. Work on the extension is due to start on Thursday with symbolic laying of the first part of the track to Kaya, 105 kms (65 miles) north. The line, which will serve Tambao manganese mines and cement calcium deposits at nearby Tin Hrassan has to be built under participation conditions set out by overseas partners (from Japan, Kuwait, West Germany, France, and the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa). The Ouaga-Kaya section, which is expected to cost about 2.5 million dollars, is being paid for by the home government. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 2 Oct 81 p 19]

CSO: 4700/116

ZAIRE

NEW POSITION, RECALL OF RETIREE MARK MILITARY PERSONNEL CHANGES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42, Sep 81 p 21

[Text] General Mobutu has made major personnel changes affecting most of the army's command positions. The series of decree-laws ordering these changes introduced two innovations--the first being the creation of a position of deputy chief of general staff of the Zairian Armed Forces (FAZ), and the second the recall into active service of a general who has been in retirement since 1977. The general staff of the FAZ will continue to be headed by Lieutenant General Nsinga Boyenge Mosambay, who will be assisted by Lieutenant General Boteti Nkoko Ea Nkanga, who was previously the chief of staff of the ground forces, a position that has been filled by Major General Eluki Monga Aundu. The chief of staff of the national police will be Brigadier General Molamba Pene Lowa, former commandant of the city of Kinshasa, whose successor is Col Longelo Mbule Wa Monzombo. Command of the head of state's military staff will be exercised henceforth by Col Bosange Bakola, who up to now was commander of the special presidential brigade; the latter position is being filled by Lt Col Nzimbi Ngbale. As for the first military region, which corresponds administratively to the regions of Shaba and the two Kasais, it is placed under the authority of Brigadier General Esale Yoka, former commander of the Kitona base, whose successor is Brigadier General Yeka Mangbau Lowanga, former chief of staff of the national police. Command of the second military region, which in administrative terms covers the urban region of Kinshasa and the regions of Lower Zaire, the Bandundu, and the equator, is given to the former retired officer, Lieutenant General Itambo Mukina Wa Kambala. The third military region, which administratively covers the regions of Kivu and Upper Zaire, falls to Lieutenant General Danga Ngbokoli, who thus succeeds General Eluki Monga Aundu, the new chief of staff of the ground forces.

9516
CSO: 4719/423

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

INFORMATION ON BRIGADE--Commanded by Col Mathiote, the 31st brigade is composed of three combat battalions (the 311th at Kamina, the 312th at the border of Upper Zaire, and the 313th in Kinshasa) and a command, logistics and support battalion (in Kinshasa). The combat battalions are divided into three basic fighting units and one CCAS [comprehensive close air support?] company. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

PARACOMMANDOS IN CENTRAL AFRICA--The Lumumba Congolese National Movement, a Zairian exile opposition party, has asserted that 96 Zairian paracommandos are in charge of providing President Dacko with security protection in Bangui, and condemns the "interference." [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Zaire and Romania have concluded cooperation agreements primarily involving the agricultural domain. According to the terms of the agreements, Romania is committed to revitalizing the activity of ZAIROM [Zairian-Romanian Zoo-Technical Company], a joint Zairian-Romanian agro-industrial company started 5 years ago in Inkisi. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 42 Sep 81 p 21] 9516

CSO: 4719/423

END

**END OF
FICHE**

DATE FILMED

29 Oct. 81

lij